1	2	3
	TAMILNADU	
1.	North Madras TPP (3×210)	547.79
2.	Tuticorin TPS Extn. St. III (2×210)	356 38
3.	Sathanur Dam HEP (2×7.5)	15.21
4.	Lower Bhavani Dam RBC (2×4)	10.70
5.	Pykara Ultimate Stage (3×50)	70.16
6.	G.T. at Basin Bridge (4×30)	56.48
	TRIPURA	
1.	Baramura G.T. U-3 (1×5)	5.26
2.	Rokhia G.T. (2×5)	12.30
	UTTAR PRADESH	
1.	Srinagar HEP (6×55)	372.32
2.	Un chahar TPS Extn. (2×210)	443.65
	WEST BENGAL	
1.	Teesta Canal (3×3×7.5)	80.71
2.	Barkeshwar TPS (3×210)	682.58
	G. TOTAL : 69 Nos. Schemes.	

Narrowing of Regional Disparities with Planned Growth

1841. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's assessment of regional disparities after four decades of planned growth;

(b) whether the regional disparities have been narrowed down:

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) what are the details of steps taken by Government to ensure balanced regional development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) Development plans for increasing state incomes are implemented by State Governments. These plans include programmes for development of agriculture, industry, transport, energy, provision of social infrastructure like health, education etc. and for alleviation of poverty. Central Government allocates resources to States for poverty alleviation programmes in proportion to the number of poor in the States and for general development through a formula for grant of Central assistance which gives higher weightage to the States having lower per capita income. Even thereafter the differences among the States in terms of per capita net domestic product continue.

Income Inequalities in Rural and Urban Sectors

1842. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the trend in the inequality of income of the rural and urban sectors of the country during each decade of the Planning; and

(b) what is the manner in which the Eighth Five Year Plan addresses itself to the problem of income inequalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The estimates of income of the rural and urban sectors of the country are not available on yearly basis. Such estimates were prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation for the years 1970-71 and 1980-81 only. The differential in the urban-ruarl per capita net domestic product has declined from 2.43 in 1970-71 to 2.32 in 1980-81.

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages higher outlay for rural sectors to increase the income of rural people. The share of agricultural sector in the total investment has been projected at 18.65 per cent in the Eighth Plan as compared to 11.23 per cent in the Seventh Plan. The Eighth Plan outlay under the head 'rural development' is 7.93 per cent of public sector outlay as compared to 5.01 per cent in the Seventh Plan. Rural development programmes include programmes for raising income and generating employment; such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). At the same time, the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is being implemented which includes programmes for development of rural infrastructure such as Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads and Rural Electrification.

Cost over-runs in Central Projects

1843. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cost over-runs in 146 central sector projects have soared by 45 per cent with anticipated cost increasing to Rs. 1,12,552 crores as against the latest approved cost of Rs. 77,935 crores;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the cost over-run; and

(c) what measures are being taken to ensure speedy and efficient implementation of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) As on 31-3-93, out of 353 central projects on the monitor of the Deptt. of Programme Implementation, 174 projects had reported an over-all cost over-run of 65.9% against their latest approved cost. The total anticipated cost of these projects has gone up to Rs. 87,805.50 crores from latest approved cost of Rs. 52,920.3 crores. Taking all the 353 projects into consideration, the cost over-run is 38.9 % with reference to the latest approved cost. The anticipated cost of these 353 projects has gone up to Rs. 1,22,373.8 crores from the latest approved cost of Rs. 88,126.4 crores.

(b) The main reasons for cost over-runs include changes in statutory taxes and duties, variation in foreign exchange rate, general price rise, under estimation of the original cost, changes in scope, etc.

(c) The measures taken to ensure speedy and efficient implementation of projects are given in the statement annexed.

Statement

The projects face various types of problems during the course of implementation. The exact measures taken to ensure speedy and efficient implementation depend on the nature of the problems being faced by the projects. The important measures being taken in general are as follows:

- Intensive monitoring of projects on various levels. This enables the monitoring agencies to identify constraints and helps the management in taking remedial measures.
- Indepth critical review of the progress by the Project Authorities and Administrative Ministries.
- Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committees for speedy finalisation of contract packages, solving land acquisition and other problems.
- Close follow up by the Department of Programme Implementation, concerned administrative Ministries and Project authorities with the State Governments, equipment suppliers,